(XXXII YEAR.) THE (N° 1652.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1777.



BOSTON, *April 17.*

LAST Saturday arrived safe in port, Mr. John Lewis, prize-master of the brig Ann, of and from Bristol, bound for Dominica, laden with bread, flour, oil, paint, &c. taken by the brig Defiance, of New-London, captain Samuel Smedley, who also took a bark, of 180 tons, laden with stores, bound to Jamaica, which arrived at a safe port last week. On the 10th ult. capt. Smedley had an engagement with two ships for four glasses, but their metal being two heavy, he quitted them. Mr. Lewis has favoured us with Bristol prints to the first of February, taken in the above brig, by which we learn—"That on the 15th of January, a fire broke out in the palace of Bonn, in the Electorate of Cologne, in Germany, which entirely consumed the same, the damage estimated at above 200,000l. sterling. And that there was not the least foundation for the report of the British ministry having demanded Dr. Franklin of the French."

Since our last, the officers, marines and mariners of the continental sloop of war, the Cabot (which was mentioned to have ran ashore on the rocks off Jeboge, in Nova-Scotia) arrived in this town, together with 14 sailors, who deserted from the Milford frigate, while at anchor near that place.

CHARLESTOWN, *(S. C.) February 6.*

On Friday last week capt. Pickering, in the brigt. of war Defence, returned here from a cruize, in which he took the following prizes, viz. the sloop Nancy, capt. Wilson, taken on the 4th of January at the north side of Jamaica; her cargo only two negroes. A schooner taken the same afternoon with 13 hogsheads of rum, 4 hogsheads of sugar, 10 cases of gin, 2 saddles, and 4 negroes. The ship Cæsar, capt. Curry, cut out of Dry-Harbour, in Jamaica, on Sunday the 5th of January; her cargo 80 hogsheads of sugar, 15 ditto of rum, 500 bags of pimento, some mahogany and fustick, and 1 negro; burthen about 250 tons. A sloop taken off the Grand Cammaynas, commanded by capt. Munro, from the Mississippi, bound to Jamaica with a load of lumber. The ship Barbados Packet, capt. Hawkins, mounting 12 carriage guns, and navigated by 25 men, loaded partly with provisions; bound from Barbados to the Mississippi; burthen about 180 tons.

On Sunday the ship Cæsar arrived here; the rest of the prizes are not yet arrived.

Capt. Pickering sent the following letter to Clark Gayton, Esq; admiral of the Jamaica squadron.

"Sir, *January 5th, 1777, in Dry-Harbour.*

"THIS may serve to inform you, that on the 1st instant we fell in with several merchantmen, beating to windward, which we attempted to take under our convoy, but was hindered by three common rovers, who three times our force nobly bore down upon us, and bravely continued the chace until dark, when under cover of the night they lost us; this I shall not take it upon me to say whether purposely or not.

"If your honour should have occasion for the brigantine Defence, I would not advise you to fit out any more drogers, but vessels that are prime sailors, and man them with your best men; then if you chuse, take command of one yourself, as the honour of taking a Yankey vessel of war would be so great, as would perhaps put you in the way of further promotion; and if it should be my fortune to fall into your hands, I shall expect, in consequence of this piece of intelligence, the most lenient treatment; again, I shall further expect, in return for this token of our friendship, that you will give orders to all your understrappers (in case they meet with us) that they shall not engage us under nor over our force, and in giving us this equal chance, we will let them and you know the weight of our metal, and the spirit it is supported with, though at the present I would not have you be apprehensive of any personal danger from us, our intention being only to take up the nett proceeds of an account due to the continental congress. *What think ye of them now?*

*From your humble servant,*

THOMAS PICKERIN."

FISH-KILL, *April 24.*

We are informed from good authority, that four regiments of the enemy are embarked on board their ships at Staten-Island, and that gen. M'Dougal had orders to be in readiness to repel them, should they attempt to come up the North-River; though at the same time it was apprehended they were bound elsewhere.

On Monday last two deserters were shot at Peck's-Kill. A villain apprehended with recruiting orders, from the enemy, was to have been hanged yesterday, but his execution is deferred for some days. Three men were taken up last week at Clark's-town, with their recruiting orders; about three hundred pounds were found on one of them, in 40s. Connecticut, and 30 dollar continental bills, and a little gold and silver. They are properly secured, and no doubt will receive their deserts.

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, *April 15, 1777.*

THE committee appointed to enquire into the conduct of the enemy beg leave to report,

That, in every place where the enemy has been, there are heavy complaints of oppression, injury and insult, exhibited by the inhabitants, from officers, soldiers, and others, who adhered to their country's cause. The committee found these complaints so greatly diversified, that it is impossible to enumerate them, so it appeared exceedingly difficult to give a distinct and comprehensive view of them, or such an account as would not, if published, appear extremely defective when read by the unhappy sufferers or the country in general. In order, however, in some degree to answer the design of their appointment, they determined to divide the object of their enquiry into four parts. First, the wanton and oppressive devastation of the country, and destruction of property. Second, the inhuman treatment of those who were so unhappy as to become prisoners. Third, the savage butchery of many who had submitted or were incapable of resistance. Fourth, the lust and brutality of the soldiers in abusing of women. They will, therefore, now briefly state what they found to be the truth upon each of these heads separately, and subjoin to the whole affidavits, and other evidence, to support their assertions.

First, The wanton and oppressive devastation of the country, and destruction of property.

The whole tract of the British army is marked with desolation, and a wanton destruction of property, particularly through West-Chester county in the state of New-York, the towns of Newark, Elizabeth-Town, Woodbridge, Brunswick, Kingston, Princeton, and Trenton, in New-Jersey. The fences destroyed, houses deserted, pulled in pieces, or consumed by fire, and the general face of waste and devastation spread over a rich and once well cultivated and well inhabited country, would affect the most unfeeling with compassion for the unhappy sufferers, and with indignation and resentment against the barbarous ravagers. It deserves notice that, though there are many instances of rage and vengeance against particular persons, yet the destruction was very general, and often undistinguished; those who submitted and took protections, and some who were known to favour them, having frequently suffered in the common ruin. Places and things, which from their public nature and general utility should have been spared by a civilized people, have been destroyed or plundered, or both. But above all, places of worship, ministers, and other religious persons, of some particular protestant denominations, seem to have been treated with the most rancorous hatred, and at the same time with the highest contempt.

Second, The inhuman treatment of those who were so unhappy as to become prisoners.

The prisoners, instead of that humane treatment which those taken by the United States experienced, were in general treated with the greatest barbarity. Many of them were near four days kept without food altogether. When they received a supply, it was both insufficient in point of quantity, and often of the worst kind. They suffered the utmost distress from cold, nakedness, and close confinement. Freemen and men of substance suffered all that a generous mind could suffer from the contempt and mockery of British and foreign mercenaries. Multitudes died in prison. When they were sent out, several died in the boats while carrying ashore, or upon the road attempting to go home. The committee, in the course of their enquiry, learned that sometimes the common soldiers expressed sympathy with the prisoners, and the foreigners more than the English. But this was seldom or never the case with the officers; nor have they been able to hear of any charitable assistance given them by the inhabitants who remained in or resorted to the city of New-York, which neglect, if universal, they believe was never known to happen, in any similar case, in a Christian country.

Third, The savage butchery of those who had submitted, and were incapable of resistance.

The committee found it to be the general opinion of the people in the neighbourhood of Princeton and Trenton, that the enemy, the day before the battle at Princeton, had determined to give no quarter. They did not, however, obtain any clear proof that there were general orders for that purpose, but the treatment of several particular persons at and since that time has been of the most shocking kind, and gives too much countenance to the supposition. Officers wounded and disabled, some of them of the first rank, were barbarously mangled or put to death. A minister of the gospel at Trenton, who neither was nor had been in arms, was massacred in cold blood, though humbly supplicating for mercy *.

Fourth, The lust and brutality of the soldiers in abusing of women.

The committee had authentic information of many instances of the most indecent treatment, and actual ravishment, of married and single women, but such is the nature of that most irreparable injury, that the persons suffering it, and their relations, though perfectly innocent, look upon it as a kind of reproach to have the facts related, and their names known. They have, however, procured some affidavits, which will be published in the appendix. The originals are lodged with the secretary of the congress. Some complaints were made to the commanding officers upon this subject; and one affidavit made before a justice of the peace, but the committee could not learn that any satisfaction was ever given, or punishment inflicted, except that one soldier at Pennyton was kept in custody for part of a day.

On the whole, the committee are sorry to say, that the cry of barbarity and cruelty is but too well founded, and as in conversation those who are cool to the American cause, have nothing to oppose to the facts but their being incredible, and not like what they are pleased to stile the generosity and clemency of the English nation, the committee beg leave to observe, that one of the circumstances most frequently occurring in the enquiry, was the opprobrious disdainful names given to the Americans. These do not need any proof, as they occur so frequently in the news-papers printed under their direction, and in the intercepted letters of those who are officers, and call themselves gentlemen. It is easy, therefore, to see what must be the conduct of a soldiery merciless of prey, towards a people whom they have been taught to look up to, not as freemen defending their rights on principle, but as desperadoes and profligates, who have risen up against law and order in general, and with the subversion of society itself. This is the most candid and charitable manner in which the committee can account for the melancholy truths which they have been obliged to report. Indeed the same deluding principle seems to govern persons and bodies of the highest rank in Britain; for it is worthy of notice, that not pamphleteers only, but king and parliament, constantly call those acts lenity, which on their first publication filled this whole continent with resentment and horror.

The above report received, approved, and ordered to be published with the proofs.

CHARLES THOMSON, *secretary.*

*APPENDIX to the "Report of the Committee," containing proofs and illustrations.*

*On the first head of the report.*

1. THE substance of this part of the report it would be unnecessary to take or publish depositions upon, as the state of the country has been seen by thousands who have travelled through it. The public has also long ago been made acquainted with the burning of Falmouth in Casco Bay—of a very considerable part of the city of New-York—and a part of Brunswick—One of the best houses in Princeton was burnt while the enemy stayed there, and a valuable mill, with other buildings, at about one mile distance from it.

The following account of their conduct in Newark, and the neighbourhood, contained in a letter from a minister of the most approved character in that part of the country, to a member of congress, will enable those at a distance to form some conception of the sufferings of the country.

*Extract of a letter from Newark, March 12, 1777.*

"Great have been the ravages committed by the British troops in this part of the country, as to what has been done by them in Trenton, Princeton, &c. you have seen. Their footsteps with us are marked with desolation and ruin of every kind. I, with many others, fled from the town, and those that tarried behind suffered almost every manner of evil. The murder, robbery, ravishments, and insults, they were guilty of, are dreadful. When I returned to the town, it looked more like a scene of ruin than a pleasant, well cultivated village. One Thomas Hayes, who lived about three miles out of town, as peaceable and inoffence a man as in the state of New-Jersey, was unprovokedly murdered by one of their negroes, who run him through the body with his sword. He also cut and slashed his aged uncle in such a manner that he is not yet recovered of his wounds, though received above three months ago. The same fellow stabbed one Nathan Baldwin in the neighbourhood, who recovered. Three women were most horridly ravished by them, one of them an old woman near seventy years of age, whom they abused in a manner beyond description; another of them was a woman considerably advanced in her pregnancy; and the third was a young girl. Various others were assaulted by them, who, by the favourable interpositions of Providence, were preserved, that they did not accomplish upon them their base designs. Yea, not only common soldiers, but officers, even British officers, four or five, sometimes more sometimes less in a gang, went about the town by night, entering into houses and openly enquiring for women.

"Their plundering is so universal, and their robberies so atrocious, that I cannot fully describe their conduct, whig and tory were all treated in the same manner, except such who were happy enough to procure a sentinel to be placed as a guard at their door. There was one Nutman, who had always been a remarkable tory, and who met the British troops with huzzas of joy, had his house plundered of almost every thing; he himself had his shoes taken off his feet, and threatened to be hanged, so that with difficulty he escaped being murdered by them. It was diligently propagated by the tories, before the enemy came, that all those who tarried in their houses would not be plundered, which induced some to stay, who otherwise would probably have saved many of their effects by removing them. But nothing was a greater deception or baler falsehood than this, as the event proved, for none were more robbed than those that tarried at home with their families. I shall only here mention a few names: John Ogden, Esq; an aged man, who had never done much in the controversy one way or another; they carried out of his house every thing they thought worth bearing away; they ripped open the feather beds, scattered the feathers in the air, and carried the ticks with them; broke his desks to pieces, and tore and destroyed a great number of important papers, deeds, wills, &c. belonging to himself and others, and they insulted and abused the old gentleman in the most outrageous manner, threatening sometimes to hang him, and sometimes to cut off his head. They hauled a sick son of his, whose life had been for some time despaired of, out of his bed, and grossly abused him, threatening him with death in a variety of forms.

"The next neighbour to this Ogden was one Benjamin Coe, a very aged man, who, with his wife, was at home; they plundered and destroyed every thing in the house, and insulted them with such fury and rage, that the old people fled for fear of their lives; and then, to shew the fulness of their malice, they burnt his house to ashes. Zopher Beach, Josiah Beach, Samuel Penning-

* Mr. Kelsburgh, minister at the Forks of Delaware.

and others, who had large families, and were all at home, they robbed in so egregious a manner, that they were hardly left a rag of cloathing, save what was on their backs. The mischief committed in the houses forsaken of their inhabitants, the destruction of fences, barns, stables, and other outhouses, the breaking of chests of drawers, desks, tables, and other furniture, the burning and carrying away of carpenters and shoemakers tools, are entirely beyond description.

"Now this is only a faint account of the justice and humanity of the British troops. They fully answer the character of the wicked, whose mercies are cruelty. For in addition to all, they imposed an oath of absolute submission to the British king, turning the declaration contained in Howe's proclamation, into an oath, and causing the people solemnly to swear the same. Those who took the oath, and obtained what were falsly called protections, there are instances with us of these being robbed and plundered afterwards, but the most general way in which they obtained the effects of such people was by bargaining with them for their hay, cattle, or corn, promising them pay, but none with us ever received any thing worth mentioning.

"I might have observed, that it was not only the common soldiers that plundered and stole, but also their officers, and not merely low officers and subalterns, but some of high rank were aiding and abetting, and reaped the profits of this business; no less a person than gen. Erskine, who lodged at Daniel Baldwin's, had his room furnished from a neighbouring house with mahogany chairs and tables, a considerable part of which was taken away with his baggage when he went to Elizabeth-Town. Col. M'Donald, who made his quarters at Alexander Robinson's, had his room furnished in the same felonious manner, and the furniture was carried off, as though it had been part of his baggage. Another colonel, whose name I have forgot, sent his servants who took away a sick woman's bed, Mrs. Crane's, from under her, for him to sleep upon. But there is no end of describing their inhuman conduct. And what they practised in this town seems, as far as I can hear, only a sample of their general treatment of the inhabitants wherever they came.

ALEX. M'WHORTER."

*(To be continued.)*

*To the* PUBLIC.

In CONGRESS, *January* 15, 1777.

RESOLVED, That the Continental Treasurer be empowered and directed to borrow money on loan-office certificates; that the same be countersigned by the auditor-general for the time being.

RESOLVED, *February* 22, 1777.

That all certificates issuing after the first emission, be signed by Michael Hillegas, Esq; treasurer, or Samuel Hillegas, and countersigned agreeable to the resolutions of Congress, of the 3d of October, 1776, and 15th of January, 1777.

RESOLVED, *February* 26, 1777.

That an interest of SIX PER CENT. per annum, be allowed on all sums of money already borrowed, and directed to be borrowed, on loan-office certificates, although such certificates mention only an interest of four per centum per annum.

*Extract from the minutes,*

(Signed) CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

*Baltimore, March* 3, 1777.

The Continental Treasurer, in obedience to the above resolutions, begs leave to acquaint the public, that he is ready to receive on loan, in behalf of the United States, any sums of money, not less than two hundred dollars, that may be brought him, at his office, in Market-street.

All Printers of news-papers in the United States, are requested to insert the above resolutions and advertisement in their papers for one month.

M. HILLEGAS, *Con. Treasurer.*

In CONGRESS, *February* 25, 1777.

TO the end that the most speedy stop may be put to the pernicious and unsoldierly practice of deserting, and that such offenders who receive the public money for services that they design not to perform, may be certainly and speedily carried back to the corps they have deserted from, it is earnestly recommended to the committees of observation or inspection in these United States, that they cause diligent enquiry to be made in their respective counties or districts, for all deserters that may be lurking and harboured therein, and cause such, whenever found, to be immediately secured and conveyed to the nearest continental officer, and all such officers are hereby directed to receive and secure such deserters, that they may be safely delivered to their respective regiments, and brought to a speedy trial and exemplary punishment; and farther to pay to the persons delivering such deserters, eight dollars for each deserter so brought and delivered, and twelve ninetieths of a dollar, in lieu of expences, for every mile from the place where the deserter was taken up, to the place where he is delivered to the officer.

ARTICLES OF WAR. SECTION VI.

*Art.* 1. All officers and soldiers, who having received pay, or having been duly inlisted in the service of the United States shall be convicted of having deserted the same, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a court-marshal shall be inflicted.

*Art.* 2. Any non commissioned officer or soldier, who shall, without leave from his commanding officer, absent himself from his troop or company, or from any detachment with which he shall be commanded, shall, upon being convicted thereof, be punished according to the nature of his offence, at the discretion of a court-martial.

*Art.* 3. No non-commissioned officer or soldier shall inlist himself in any other regiment, troop, or company, without a regular discharge from the regiment, troop or company, in which he last served, on the penalty of being reputed a deserter, and suffering accordingly: And in case any officer shall knowingly receive and entertain such non-commissioned officer or soldier, or shall not, after his being discovered to be a deserter, immediately confine him, and give notice thereof to the corps in which he last served, he, the said officer so offending, shall by a court-martial be cashiered.

*Ordered*, That the foregoing resolve, and the three articles of war, be published in the several news-papers for six months, and the several printers are hereby requested to publish them accordingly.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

*April* 28. Our last advices from South-Carolina are, that the important bridge of communication between Sullivan's island and the main (an immense work) is so far completed, by the indefatigable attention and constant attendance of general Gadsden, that it only requires ballast, in some parts, to fill up and make it solid. That the Rutledge privateer of that port, commanded by capt. Jacob Milligan, had lately carried into a safe port, a brig of ten guns, from the coast of Guinea, with forty-two slaves, a large quantity of elephants teeth, &c. which he took almost under the guns of a fort at Barbados, and in sight of several vessels at anchor, one of which, supposed a man of war, weighed and gave him chace.

A letter from a merchant in London to his correspondent in Basseterre, St. Kitts, says, "the captures of so many Jamaica ships has occasioned a rapid rise in the price of sugars, Mr. Manning, two days ago, sold some of Mr. Taylor's sugars, at forty-eight shillings and sixpence. It has also occasioned the stoppage of a very capital Jamaica house, (Satigold and Jackson) whose unsettled negociations amount to the enormous sum of near eight hundred thousand pounds. Another Jamaica house is said to have given way, and those have involved a banking house here, and a house at Bristol, the last for fifty thousand pounds. Mr. Jackson above mentioned, it is said, waited on lord North, to acquaint him, that it was necessary to give his house some support, or their ruin would involve so many others, and the consequences would be too fatal to mercantile credit. He said they have a large sum in specie on board the Pallas frigate, one of the Jamaica convoys, which is not yet arrived. It is generally imagined that sugar will be at fifty odd shillings per cent. Many more failures are apprehended."

In a late London paper is the following paragraph: "they write from Paris that a certain Scotch officer, having imprudently expressed a desire of affronting Silas Dean, ambassador from the American congress, was prevented by an order of court, authorising the putting him under arrest; but that, through the good offices and generous interposition of Mr. Dean, the Scotchman, after proper concessions, was discharged."

By advices from Georgia we are informed, that general M'Intosh, who commands the troops in that state, was lately wounded in an engagement with a part of the garrison from St. Augustine and some Indians, of which he is recovering. In this action the enemy gave way, and were pursued by our people, who found much blood on the ground they occupied; but could not discover how many were killed or wounded. the savages of Britain, as well as those of the woods, having a custom of moving their dead and wounded from the field of battle. On the part of our troops, there were only four men killed and three wounded. The Indians that were engaged, did not belong to any of the principal nations, but were the scattered remains of some antient tribes; seduced into this cruel war by presents from Stuart, and collected and commanded by one Brown, a man whose conduct has been directed by the most infamous principles; but all their machinations and presents have not been able to prevail on the Creeks to take any part against us, who are the most formidable nation in that part of the continent.

A writer in a late Connecticut paper says, that, "upon reading several extracts from the last London papers, it appears a matter worthy of speculation (if not of moment); to see that the British court, crown, and publish success, in every manœuvre, they or their commanders take against the Americans, without the least regard to the event. The evil of such a measure is as obvious, as the purpose they intend to effect by it. Doubtless they have in view not only the keeping up the spirit of the nation, in order to facilate the execution of their fallacious plans, but that the other courts in Europe should obtain information from them, and thereby prevent their taking that part in favour of America, which otherwise they would, upon a just representation of matters of fact. It is not to be doubted but that the general congress have taken such methods, and used such precaution therein, as to be able to transmit to foreign powers the most authenticated accounts of matters, as they may in fact exist from time to time. However the Britons may exult from the seeming appearance of a temporary advantage, and show to the world a true picture of their minds, strength and cause; yet the Americans will embrace the kind admonition, and avail themselves of great advantage thereby; for why should they thus exult in the shadow, if they had any expectation of obtaining the substance. As America is now in a state of infancy, and, with the smiles of heaven, will soon be in a capacity to take her rank with the empires and governments in the world, she may be furnished with no small advantage in laying a permanent basis, which may be continually increasing in grandeur and happiness till time shall be no more, in that she has an opportunity of taking a view of the cause of the rise and fall of all the nations that have passed before her, and see wherein they have failed in establishing principles of government, and how pride and unbounded thirst for honour and grandeur have pervaded kingdoms and states, and put a period to their existence."

*April* 29. We learn by an express arrived in town yesterday, that gen. Carleton is within forty-five miles of Ticonderoga. The garrison at that place is commanded by general Wayne.

*May* 1. The following accounts have been received by congress relating to the enemies attack upon the village of Danbury, in Connecticut.

*Published by order of Congress,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

*Fairfield, April* 25.——"The enemy, from twenty-four sail of shipping, have landed at Compo; their number is yet unknown, but it is of the last importance to be ready to oppose them. You will therefore immediately muster your regiments, and march day and night till you get here. As soon as you get twenty men of a company together, send them on immediately under a proper officer, and send on the rest as fast as possible; bring all the ammunition you can get.

G. S. SILLIMAN, brig. gen.

P. S. There is great want of ammunition.

*Joseph Cook, Esq; &c.*"

*Danbury, 4 o'clock, p. m. April,* 1777.—"The enemy are just entered the town, and I am reduced to the hard necessity of leaving the plain and the greatest part of the stores, and repairing to the heights with about 50 continental troops, and as many again militia. I have sent expresses every way for succours, but none has come worth mentioning. The enemy are said to be two thousand.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

*Brig. gen. M'Dougall.*"

"I have just received intelligence, by Mr. Isaac Newton, who this moment came from within sight of the enemy, and that he saw the enemy march two miles towards Peck's-Kill: He likewise says that he saw the greater part of Danbury on fire.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

*Cortland's-Manor, eleven o'clock, 27th April.*

*Brig. gen. M'Dougall.*"

"*Dear Sir,* *Sunday* 12 *o'clock, April* 27.

"The enemy left Danbury at about 8 o'clock this morning, and now are at Kidgberry. It is uncertain what road they will take. Their force is supposed to be from 1500 to 2000.

*Gen. M'Dougall.* JOHN FIELD."

"*Sir,*

"I have for this two hours viewed the enemy; their whole body is marching for Ridgefield. I suppose what are already in the Ridgefield road, amount to between seven or eight hundred men. They have with them five ox teams, fifty or sixty cattle, and the same number of sheep. They have a number of horses mixed with them, and march in great haste. I have no account of any force of ours, but hear a number of scattering foot in the rear.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

*Salem, 2 o'clock, p. m. 27 April.*

*Brig. gen. M'Dougal.*"

*Sawpatuck-Bridge, 9 o'clock, Monday morning, the 28th April, 1777.*

"*Dear General,*

"The reason of my not writing to you sooner was, that I could gain no later intelligence than major Campbell's second letter must have contained, which I learned by the rider that carried it.

"When we got within a mile of Ridgefield, which was all in flames to appearance, it was dark, and we knew not where to find either gen. Arnold or gen. Wooster, but from various reports found the former was somewhere in front of the enemy, with about 300 men, and the latter in rear, with half the number.

"We then engaged two guides, who were to conduct us to gen. Arnold, who we were made to believe was within four or five miles of us. They carried us from place to place, till we arrived at Norwalk about twelve o'clock, where we refreshed, and set out for this post, in company with col. Lamb, who was at Norwalk. It was day-break when we got here, and the general gone to Greenfield, where we posted also as fruitlessly as before, he having just set off from this place, where there are about 300 men, and more coming in constantly. Gen. Silliman is also here. Gen. Arnold says, that the enemy are about two thousand men, and are commanded by general Erskine, I am told. It is also said that governor Tryon is with them. Several persons inform that gen. Wooster is badly wounded, but that he has harrassed the enemy very considerably, and taken some of their baggage. Gen. Arnold told me, when I first arrived, that they had taken the Norwalk road, but this is contradicted, and it is said they are coming here. In consequence of which the troops are now in motion to meet them.

"The shipping lie where they landed the troops, which seems to indicate that they will return where they set out, which is on the other side the river, about a mile or two hence, to the eastward.

"One o'clock, p. m. I did myself the honour to wait on general Arnold, who made the best disposition of his little army on an advantageous situation, that obliged the enemy to cross the river higher up, when the general harrassed them in their march as much as circumstances would permit. They are all over now, and running as fast as they can to an eminence opposite the shipping. Colonel Huntington, under the command of gen. Silliman, is harrassing their rear.

"Half past one o'clock. Just got the rear of our troops over the bridge, both Huntington's and the others.

"Dr. Wood is just got here, and says that he saved some loads of tents; nearly all the harness, &c. but lost his own effects entirely.

"The enemy are crossed the post road on their way to the beach, and we are skirmishing and cannonading. Three shot have entered the house where I am now writing, but without any damage to any body. If they could but be kept one day longer from embarking, it would throw them all into our hands.

"General Arnold behaves with the greatest intrepidity and coolness. Your's, &c. &c.

H. HUGHES."

General ARNOLD to general M'DOUGAL.

"*West-Riding, April* 27, 1777. *Ten o'clock.*

"On Friday evening last, the enemy landed about two thousand men at Compo, eight miles west of Fairfield, and on Saturday, two o'clock p. m. reached Danbury, which was abandoned by an handful of our men. The enemy immediately began burning and destroying our magazines of provision, &c. Last night, at half past eleven, gen. Wooster, gen. Silliman, and myself, with six hundred militia, arrived at Bethel, eight miles from Danbury. The excessive heavy rains rendered their arms useless, and many of the troops were much fatigued, having marched thirty miles in the course of the day, without refreshment.

"At six this morning, we divided the troops into two divisions, being uncertain if they would return by way of Fairfield or Norwalk. One division was stationed on each road, on a cross road, where they could support each other. We have this minute information, that at nine this morning the enemy set fire to the meeting-house and most of the buildings in town, and had taken the rout to Newbury, leading either to Peck's-Kill or Tarry-Town. We imagine they are destined to the latter, as we hear they landed eight hundred men there yesterday morning. We propose following them immediately, in hopes of coming up with the rear, and hope you will be able to take them in front. I am, with esteem, Sir, &c.

B. ARNOLD."

*Saugatuck, three miles east Norwalk, 28 April, 1777.*

"*Sir,* *Six o'clock, &c.*

"Soon after I wrote you yesterday, I heard the enemy on their march for Ridgefield, &c. about [illegible] arrived about one hour before them [illegible]

had little time to make a diſpoſition of our troops, when a ſmart action began, which laſted about one hour. Our troops were obliged to give way to ſuperior numbers; I ordered a ſtand to be made at this place. At eleven o'clock this morning we met the enemy, with 500 militia, about two miles from this place, when a ſkirmiſhing began between the flanks, and ſoon became general, which continued until five o'clock, when the enemy gained an height, under cover of their ſhips, and embarked before night. At the beginning of the action col. Huntington joined me with 300 men, and before it was over, a ſmall number of gen. Wadſworth's brigade. Gen. Wooſter, whoſe conduct does him great honour, was mortally wounded yeſterday, lieut. col. Gold killed, and col. Lamb wounded. Our loſs otherwiſe is not great, about twenty killed and wounded. The enemy's loſs is uncertain, as they carried off moſt of their killed and wounded; ſeveral priſoners have fallen into our hands. As ſoon as the troops were embarked, the fleet got under way, and ſtood to the eaſtward.

*Gen. M'Dougall.* B. ARNOLD."

"*Sir*, *April 28th, ſun-ſet.*

"Since I wrote your honour by expreſs, yeſterday afternoon, from Ridgefield, I find we have killed of the enemy in all yeſterday's ſkirmiſhes twelve, thirteen priſoners, including ſome wounded. The priſoners ſay many wounded were carried on with the Britiſh army. Gen. Wooſter is mortally wounded. The enemy marched early this morning from Ridgefield. I purſued them, and had a ſkirmiſh with them in the north part of the town of Norwalk, in which we had none killed, five wounded. What loſs the enemy ſuſtained is uncertain. Soon after this action, I fell under the command of general Arnold. Yours, &c.

JED. HUNTINGTON."

Gen. Wooſter, till he received his wound, conducted and commanded the unconnected and undiſciplined troops with great ſpirit, zeal, and bravery.

## ANNAPOLIS, MAY 8.

### *The* AMERICAN CRISIS.

NUMBER III.

By the author of *COMMON SENSE.*

IN the progreſs of politics, as in the common occurrences of life, we are not only apt to forget the ground we have travelled over, but frequently neglect to gather up experience as we go. We expend, if I may ſo ſay, the knowledge of every day on the circumſtances that produce it, and journey on in ſearch of new matter and new refinements: but as it is pleaſant, and ſometimes uſeful, to look back, even to the firſt periods of infancy, and trace the turns and windings through which we have paſſed, ſo we may likewiſe derive many advantages by halting a while in our political career, and taking a review of the wondrous complicated labyrinth of little more than yeſterday.

Truly, may we ſay, that never did man grow old in ſo ſhort a time! We have crouded the buſineſs of an age into the compaſs of a few months, and have been driven through ſuch a rapid ſucceſſion of things, that, for the want of leiſure to think, we unavoidably waſted knowledge as we came, and have left nearly as much behind us as we brought with us: but the road is yet rich with the fragments, and, before we fully loſe ſight of them, will repay us for the trouble of ſtopping to pick them up.

Were a man to be totally deprived of memory, he would be incapable of forming any juſt opinion; every thing about him would ſeem as a chaos; he would have even his own hiſtory to aſk from every one; and by not knowing how the world went on in his abſence, he would be at a loſs to know how it *ought* to go on when he recovered, or rather, returned to it again. In like manner, tho' in a leſs degree, a too great inattention to paſt occurrences retards and bewilders our judgment in every thing; while, on the contrary, by comparing what is paſt with what is preſent, we frequently hit on the true character of both, and become wiſe with very little trouble. It is a kind of countermarch, by which we get into the rear of time, and mark the movements and meaning of things as we make our return. There are certain circumſtances, which, at the time of their happening, are kind of riddles, and as every riddle is to be followed by its anſwer, ſo thoſe kind of circumſtances will be followed by their events, and thoſe events are always the true ſolution. A conſiderable ſpace of time may lapſe between, and unleſs we continue our obſervations from the one to the other, the harmony of them will paſs away unnoticed; but the misfortune is that partly from the preſſing neceſſity of ſome inſtant things, and partly from the impatience of our own tempers, we are frequently in ſuch a hurry to make out the meaning of every thing as faſt as it happens, that we thereby never truly underſtand it; and, not only ſtart new difficulties to ourſelves by ſo doing, but, as it were, embarraſs Providence in her good deſigns.

I have been civil in ſtating this fault on a large ſcale, for, as it now ſtands, it does not appear to be levelled againſt any particular ſet of men; but were it to be refined a little farther, it might afterwards be applied to the tories, with a degree of ſtriking propriety; thoſe men have been remarkable for drawing ſudden concluſions from ſingle facts. The leaſt apparent miſhap on our ſide, or the leaſt ſeeming advantage on the part of the enemy, have determined with them the fate of a whole campaign. By this haſty judgment they have converted a retreat into a defeat; miſtook generaliſhip for error; while every little advantage purpoſely given the enemy, either to weaken their ſtrength by dividing it, embarraſs their councils by multiplying their objects, or to ſecure a greater poſt by the ſurrender of a leſs, has been inſtantly magnified into a conqueſt. Thus, by quartering ill policy upon ill principles, they have frequently promoted the cauſe they deſigned to injure, and injured that which they intended to promote.

It is probable the campaign may open before this number comes from the preſs. The enemy have long lain idle, and amuſed themſelves with carrying on the war by proclamations only. While they continue their delay our ſtrength increaſes, and were they to move to action now, it is a circumſtantial proof they have no reinforcement coming; wherefore, in either caſe, the comparative advantage will be ours. Like a wounded diſabled whale, they want only time and room to die in; and though in the agony of their exit, it may be unſafe to live within the flapping of their tail, yet every hour ſhortens their date, and leſſens their power of miſchief. If any thing happens while this number is in the preſs, it will afford me a ſubject for the laſt pages of it. At preſent I am tired of waiting; and as neither the enemy, nor the ſtate of politics, have *yet* produced any thing new, I am thereby left in the field of general matter undirected by any ſtriking or particular object. This Criſis, therefore, will be made up rather of variety than novelty, and conſiſts more of things uſeful than things wonderful.

The ſucceſs of the cauſe, the union of the people, and the means of ſupporting and ſecuring both, are points which cannot be too much attended to. He who doubts of the former is a deſponding coward, and he who wilfully diſturbs the latter is a traitor. Their characters are eaſily fixed, and under theſe ſhort deſcriptions I leave them for the preſent.

One of the greateſt degrees of ſentimental union which America ever knew, was in denying the right of the Britiſh parliament "*to bind the colonies in all caſes whatſoever.*" The declaration is in its form an almighty one, and is the loftieſt ſtretch of arbitrary power that ever one ſet of men, or one country claimed over another. Taxation was nothing more than putting the declared right into practice; and this failing, recourſe was had to arms, as a means to eſtabliſh both the right *and* the practice, or to anſwer a worſe purpoſe, which will be mentioned in the courſe of this number. And in order to repay themſelves the expence of an army, and to profit by their own injuſtice, the colonies were, by another law, declared to be in a ſtate of actual rebellion, and of conſequence all property therein would fall to the conquerors.

The colonies, on their part, FIRST, denied the right; SECONDLY, they ſuſpended the uſe of taxable articles, and petitioned againſt the practice of taxation: and theſe failing, they, THIRDLY, defended their property by force, as ſoon as it was forcibly invaded, and, in anſwer to the declaration of rebellion and non-protection, publiſhed their declaration of independence and right to ſelf-protection.

Theſe, in a few words, are the different ſtages of the quarrel; and the parts are ſo intimately and neceſſarily connected with each other as to admit of no ſeparation. A perſon, to uſe a trite phraſe, muſt be a whig or a tory in the lump. His feelings as a man may be wounded; his charity as a chriſtian may be moved; but his political principles muſt go through all the caſes on one ſide or the other. He cannot be a whig in *this* ſtage, and a tory in *that*. If he ſays he is againſt the united independence of the continent, he is to all intents and purpoſes againſt her in all the reſt; becauſe *this laſt* comprehends the whole. And he may juſt as well ſay, that Britain was right in taxing us; and right in declaring us rebels; right in declaring her "*right to bind the colonies in all caſes whatſoever.*" It ſignifies nothing what neutral ground, of his own creating, he may ſkulk upon for ſhelter, for the quarrel in no ſtage of it hath afforded any ſuch ground; and either we or Britain are abſolutely right or abſolutely wrong through the whole.

Britain, like a gameſter nearly ruined, hath now put all her loſſes into one bet and is playing a deſperate game for the total. If ſhe win it, ſhe wins from *me* my life; ſhe wins the continent as the forfeited property of rebels; the right of taxing thoſe that are left as reduced ſubjects; and the power of binding them as ſlaves: And the ſingle die which determines this unparalleled event is, Whether we ſupport our independence, or ſhe overturn it. This is coming to the point at once. Here is the touch-ſtone to try men by. *He that is not a ſupporter of the Independent States of America, in the ſame degree that his religious and political principles would ſuffer them to ſupport the government of any other country, of which he calls himſelf a ſubject, is, in the American ſenſe of the word, a* TORY; *and the inſtant that he endeavours to bring his theyiſm into practice, he becomes a* TRAITOR. The firſt can only be detected by a general teſt, and the law hath already provided for the latter.

It is unnatural and impolitic to admit men, who would root out our independence, to have any ſhare in our legiſlation, either as electors or repreſentatives; becauſe the ſupport of our independence reſts in a great meaſure on the vigor and purity of our public bodies. Would Britain, even in time of peace, much leſs in war, ſuffer an election to be carried by men who profeſſed themſelves not to be her ſubjects, or allow ſuch to ſit in parliament? Certainly not.

But there are a certain ſpecies of tories with whom conſcience or principle hath nothing to do, and who are ſo from avarice only. Some of the firſt fortunes in the continent, on the part of the whigs, are ſtaked on the iſſue of our preſent meaſures. And ſhall diſaffection only be rewarded with ſecurity? Can any thing be a greater inducement to a miſerly man, than the hope of making his mammon ſafe? And though the ſcheme be fraught with every character of folly, yet ſo long as he ſuppoſes, that by doing nothing materially criminal againſt America on one part, and by expreſſing his private diſapprobation againſt independence, as a palliative with the enemy on the other part, he ſtands thereby in a ſafe line between both, while, I ſay, this ground be ſuffered to remain, cra and the ſpirit of avarice will point it out, and men will not be wanting to fill up this moſt contemptible of all characters.

Theſe men, aſhamed to own the ſordid cauſe from whence their diſaffection ſprings, add thereby meanneſs to meanneſs, by endeavouring to ſhelter themſelves under the maſk of hypocriſy; that is, they had rather be thought to be tories from *ſome kind of principle*, than tories by having *no principle at all*. But till ſuch time as they can ſhew ſome real reaſon, natural, political, or conſcientious, on which their objections to independence are founded, we are not obliged to give them credit for being tories of the firſt ſtamp, but muſt ſet them down as tories of the laſt.

In the ſecond Number of the Criſis I endeavoured to ſhow the impoſſibility of the enemy making any conqueſt of America; for nothing was wanting on our part but patience and perſeverance, and that, with theſe virtues, our ſucceſs, ſo far as human ſpeculation could diſcern, ſeemed as certain as fate. But as there are many among us, who influenced by others, have regularly gone back from the principles they once held, in proportion as we have gone forward; and as it is the unfortunate lot of many a good man to live within the neighbourhood of diſaffected ones; I ſhall therefore, for the ſake of confirming the one and recovering the other, endeavour, in the ſpace of a page or two, to ſtate ſome of the leading principles in ſupport of independence. It is a much pleaſanter talk to prevent vice than to punish it; and however our tempers may be gratified by reſentment, or our national expences eaſed by forfeited eſtates, harmony and friendſhip is nevertheleſs the happieſt condition a country can be bleſt with.

*(To be continued.)*

In CONGRESS.

*Reſolved*, Baltimore, *Feb.* 26, 1777.

THAT an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum be allowed on all ſums of money already borrowed, and directed to be borrowed on loan-office certificates, although ſuch certificates mention only an intereſt of four per centum per annum.

*Extract from the minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecr.

Annapolis, *April* 16, 1777.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. commiſſioner of the continental loan-office for this State, attends at the treaſurer's office, Annapolis, for the purpoſe of borrowing money agreeable to the above reſolve.

King-George county, April 3, 1777.

On the 2d day of June next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be SOLD, to the higheſt bidder,

THE very valuable and rich tract of land, where Mr. Richard Fowke formerly lived, containing five hundred acres, more or leſs, lying on Patowmack river, near to Paſbetanſay: There is excellent meadow ground on it, and the whole of it is extremely rich and well timbered, indeed there is no land on Patowmack ſuperior to it, either as to ſoil or quality; it is alſo a remarkable fine place for fiſh and fowl; there is on ſaid land a dwelling-houſe with two brick chimneys, and all other out-houſes neceſſary. Six hundred pounds are to be paid down on the 31ſt of October next, at which time deeds will be granted the purchaſer, and poſſeſſion given; the remaining part of the purchaſe money to be paid at two payments, to wit, one half on the firſt of December, 1778, the other half on the firſt of December, 1779. Bond and good ſecurity will be expected, and the bonds to bear intereſt from the time of ſigning.

2w THOMAS BUNBURY, jun.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, April 28, 1777.

DESERTED, from captain William Brown's company of artillery, WILLIAM POLAND, a matroſs in ſaid company: He is a remarkable perſon, being about five feet high, 20 years of age, brown complexion, dark hair, has very large legs, and is round ſhouldered; he is an Engliſhman born, and ſerved his time near George-Town. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive ſixty dollars reward.

Likewiſe deſerted, the beginning of November laſt, the two following perſons. JOHN TUBSHAW, about 30 years of age 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, ſandy hair, full faced, and very likely; he formerly lived on Rock-creek, near Newport, in Montgomery county.

MOSES LITTLE, 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion; formerly lived on the ſugar lands in Montgomery county. Whoever takes up the above deſerters, ſhall receive twenty dollars reward for each of them, if brought to Annapolis.

tf WILLIAM BROWN.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Baltimore, April 30, 1777.

DESERTED, from capt. William Sprigg Bowie's company of the 4th regiment of Maryland forces, commanded by col. Joſiah Carvil Hall, THOMAS C. LLOYD, an Iriſhman, about twenty-five years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, light hair, his dreſs unknown, as he has ſeveral ſuits of cloaths; he was a ſchoolmaſter ſome time ago in the lower parts of St. Mary's county, but lately a bar-keeper for Mr. Ball, in the city of Annapolis. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the ſaid deſerter, ſhall receive the above reward.

w2 W. S. BOWIE, captain.

The officers belonging to W. S. Bowie's company are deſired to march thoſe men they have recruited to Baltimore-Town immediately, that they may be cloathed, and inoculated for the ſmall-pox.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

May 6, 1777.

DESERTED, from the 1ſt diviſion of the 2d Maryland regiment, at the Head of Elk, on their march to Philadelphia, on or about the 24th of laſt month, a certain Daniel O'Boyle, alias Biles, born in Ireland, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, a ſmart, active, well made fellow; had on a blue coat faced with ſcarlet, blue waiſtcoat and breeches; he was inliſted in Cæcil county. The above reward, and one ſhilling per mile, will be paid, if delivered to lieutenant Hardman, in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, in Annapolis.

w4 RICHARD GRACE, lieut.

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD,

April 5, 1777.

WENT away this day from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, near Patuxent iron-works, an Engliſh convict ſervant man, named JOHN BRETT, a young fellow about 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, pitted with the ſmall-pox, wears his own yellow hair, has gray eyes, and a down look, when ſpoke to; had on and took with him, an old faſhioned dove coloured broad cloth coat, a chocolate coloured wilton cloth waiſtcoat, a pair of Ruſſia drab breeches, one white and one brown linen ſhirt, new felt hat, good new ſhoes, a pair of yarn ſtockings, and a ſoldier's cap covered with a ſlip of bearſkin.

Alſo went away from the ſubſcriber, about 5 or 6 weeks ago, an Engliſh ſervant man, named WILLIAM LOWE, a likely young fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, has gray eyes, and wears his own ſhort light coloured hair; his apparel was a brown cloth coat and waiſtcoat, Ruſſia drab breeches, a white linen ſhirt, white ribbed ſtockings, good ſhoes and buckles, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, ſhall be paid, on delivering them to the ſubſcriber, at his dwelling plantation, the above reward, or forty dollars for either, by

w5 THOMAS SNOWDEN.

* Whereof we account of the killed of the enemy in the two engagements of the 26th, one of which laſted ſix hours.

Annapolis, April 26, 1777.

PURSUANT to a reſolve of the General Aſſembly, we hereby give notice, that we will attend on the Monday, Tueſday and Wedneſday of every week (and oftner if required) at the houſe where the aſſembly is uſually held, to audit and paſs all accounts due from or to the ſtate of Maryland: And all perſons that have heretofore had public monies advanced to them, are requeſted to tranſmit their reſpective accounts to us of the expenditure thereof. The late treaſurers, under the old government, are alſo requeſted to render an account of their proceedings, and the balances in their hands reſpectively, if any: And all committees of obſervation, and collectors of fines, are alſo requeſted to render an account of all monies by them reſpectively received.

THO. B. HODGKIN,
J. JOHNSON.

A clerk to the board is wanted. Any perſon, well qualified to act, may receive a ſalary of 225l. per ann.

St. Mary's county, April 8.

BY virtue of a commiſſion from the honourable the Council of Safety, empowering us, the ſubſcribers, to make ſale of all veſſels drifted on ſhore, or made captures of from Dunmore's fleet: Will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on Tueſday the 29th inſtant, if fair, if not on the next fair day, at the houſe of Mr. Baſil Brooke, on Clement's-Bay, a SLOOP, burthen about 4000 buſhels.

VERNON HEBB,
TIMOTHY BOWES.

April 19, 1777.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the late contractors for victualling the Maryland troops, are requeſted to bring in their accounts to the victualling-office, at the city of Annapolis and Baltimore-Town, in one month from this date, that they may be diſcharged, as they are deſirous of ſettling their accounts

w4 BUCHANAN and CUMMINS.

April 21, 1777.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in Anne-Arundel county, on Elk-Ridge, about two miles from the church, containing two hundred acres, with a very good apple orchard, and about ſix or eight acres of meadow may be very eaſily made; a dwelling-houſe with three rooms on the lower floor, and ſundry other out-houſes. The title is good.—Alſo the one half part of a griſt-mill, on a draught of Patuxent river, which is in partnerſhip with Charles Greenbury Ridgely: The mill is in good repair, and is about a mile from the land. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may view the land and mill, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

w3 RICHARD WHITLE.

To be SOLD at public vendue, on Thurſday the 29th of May, by the ſubſcriber, at his dwelling-houſe on Rock-Creek, Montgomery county, near major Crab's,

A PARCEL of land, including his dwelling plantation, containing 436 acres, about 17 miles from George-Town, the ſame diſtance from Bladenſburg, 40 miles from Baltimore, and about 30 from Frederick-Town: The farm is in good order, fencing chiefly new, and the fields laid off in ſuch a manner as to be very convenient for paſturage of ſtock, whereon is a large young orchard juſt getting into prime, a comfortable dwelling-houſe, kitchen, barn, &c. about one hundred acres of ſaid land is well ſituated for meadow, ſome of which is already cleared and in graſs. The main branch of Rock-Creek runs through ſaid land, and affords a valuable mill-ſeat. Continental or convention currency will be received in payment, and two years credit will be given for one third of the purchaſe money, on giving bond on intereſt, with approved ſecurity.

w4 JOHN KENNEDY.

P. S. The ſale to begin at one o'clock.

JOLLY BALL

STANDS at Mr. Tobias Bolt's, and will cover this ſeaſon, for ſix dollars, ready money, or eight, if not paid when the mare refuſes. He is a well bred hunter, full fifteen hands high, nine years old, a deep cheſnut, three white feet, and a blaze in his face; paces, trots and gallops well. w3

Alexandria, April 26, 1777.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

For apprehending the following priſoners, who made their eſcape laſt night, about 12 o'clock, viz.

BARTLETT GOODRICH, James Parker, George Blair, John Cunningham, John Rothery, Joſiah Rogers, John Todd, William Nicholls, and John Duncan. It is expected they croſſed the river Patowmack, as ſeveral horſes are miſſing from Alexandria. The four firſt were inhabitants of or near Norfolk borough, Virginia.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid priſoners, ſhall be paid the above reward, or in proportion for either of them.

tf ABRAHAM BURFORD.

THERE is at the plantation of Benjamin Neel Vermilon, near Piſcataway, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a ſtray, an iron-gray mare, about thirteen hands and a half high, eight years old, branded on the near thigh thus, T.—The owner may have her again on proving his property and paying charges. w3

April 29, 1777.

WENT adrift the 15th inſt. from the ſloop MOLLY, while aground on St. Thomas's point, a little below Annapolis, a black boat of about fifty buſhels burthen, ſealed tight for carrying wheat, and had a good deal of looſe wheat in her bottom: there were about three fathom of three inch rope to her when ſhe went adrift, with three oars. Whoever takes up the ſaid boat, and delivers her to Mr. John Shaw in Annapolis, or to the ſubſcriber, living on Wiccomico river, in Charles county, ſhall receive a reward of 30s.

w3 EDW. SMOOT.

April 20, 1777.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living on the head of Severn, a black mare, about 13 hands high, ſhod round, ſwitch tail, hanging mane, ſome white ſpots about her, no perceptible brand, trots and gallops, and is about 8 years old. The owner, on proving his property and paying charges, may have her again.

3w REZIN HAMMOND.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near the Woodyard, Prince George's county, on Sunday the 30th of March, an indented ſervant man named ANTHONY PARMER, born in England: had on when he went away, a country hempen linen ſhirt almoſt new, a Bath coating jacket, old London brown ſuperfine cloth coat lately turned, lightiſh coloured corded duroy breeches much worn with ſilk knee garters, white yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes, ſilver plated ſhoe and knee buckles, and good hat cut in the ſaintail faſhion; he has a remarkable ſcar on the top of his head, ſaid he got it by a blow on board a privateer; he is a likely fellow, has black eyes, ſhort brown hair inclined to curl; ſaid he will inliſt in the ſervice of the American States, get the bounty, and then deſert. He went off with one Crumton, a ſervant of Mr. Naylor, who intended to inliſt likewiſe. Any captain in the ſervice of the United States having inliſted him, ſhall be welcome to keep the fellow, on acquainting me of him, and paying me for the time he has to ſerve, which is ten months. He is remarkably fond of drink, and will deſert if ever he ſhould get an opportunity. Whoever apprehends him ſo as I may get him again ſhall be entitled to the above reward.

3w JOHN BROWN, jun.

MAHOMET,

A beautiful horſe, of the Arabian breed, full fifteen hands high, ſix years old this ſpring, a beautiful dapple gray, exceedingly well made, and anſwers extraordinary well either for the turf, ſaddle, or carriage,

STANDS this ſeaſon (which will be until the 20th of Auguſt next) at the following moſt reaſonable prices, viz. Twenty-five ſhillings if paid the firſt time the mare is covered, otherwiſe five dollars when the mare refuſes, and if not then paid eight dollars, Continental currency.

The ſubſcriber hath for ſale ſome beautiful full blooded mares and colts.

w6 BENJ. PHILPOTT.

TO COVER,

MARIUS,

STANDING at Mr. Carroll's plantation beyond Elk-Ridge, at four guineas a mare for the ſeaſon, and a dollar currency to the groom. Sound mares unleſs the money be ſent with them. There is good paſturage and good fence. Mr. Carroll will not be anſwerable ſhould any mare chance to ſtray away.

TICKETS

IN THE

AMERICAN STATES LOTTERY

TO BE SOLD BY

WALLACE AND DAVIDSON

IN

ANNAPOLIS.

Annapolis, April 2, 1777.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of HUGH HENLEY, late of this city, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit them properly authenticated; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, will, I expect as ſoon as convenient, make payment to

CORNELIUS GARRETSON, admr.

SWEEPER

WILL cover MARES this ſeaſon at col. Sharpe's plantation on the North ſide of Severn river, (ſeven miles from Annapolis) at three pounds currency a mare, and a dollar to the groom. He is 15 hands 2 inches and a half high. He is allowed by good judges to be a compleat horſe; he was got by Dr. Hamilton's Figure, ſon of Old Figure, who was got by Standard. Sweeper's dam was got by Othello, ſon of Old Crab; his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam col. Taſker's Selima, got by the Godolphin Arabian.

N. B. Good graſs for mares at 2/6 per week; the money to be paid for the uſe of the horſe at the time of covering. No mares loſt out of the paſture will be accounted for. tf

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, April 6, 1777.

DESERTED from capt. Jonathan Sellman's company, col. Hall's regiment of Maryland regular troops, in the ſervice of the United States, the following ſoldiers, viz. PATRICK BURK, an Iriſhman, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſtrait and well made; had on a green pluſh coat turned upwith white, light cloth waiſtcoat, leather breeches, oſnabrig ſhirt, and yarn ſtockings; he is ſuppoſed to be in Frederick county. WILLIAM RICKETS, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; had on a blue ſailor's jacket and trouſers, oſnabrig ſhirt and yarn ſtockings; after he deſerted from me, he inliſted with William Clark and has ſince deſerted from his company; he is ſuppoſed to be in Prince-George's county. HART ICK, about 5 feet 10 inches high; had on a blue cloth coat, lapelled with the ſame, with white metal buttons, an old cloth waiſtcoat, oſnabrig ſhirt, and yarn ſtockings; he has inliſted ſeveral times ſince and often deſerted. MILES JOHNSON, a native of the county, 5 feet 10 inches high; had on a ſhort light clot jacket, leather breeches, oſnabrig ſhirt, and yarn ſtockings; he is ſuppoſed to be in Prince-George's county. Whoever takes up the ſaid deſerters ſhall be entitled to twenty dollars for each of them.

JONATHAN SELLMAN, captain.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Ford, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a bright bay mare, with a black mane and tail, about 13 hands high, 4 years old, a natural trotter, no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. tf

Annapolis, April 16, 1777.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Reynolds, late of this city, deceaſed, either by bond or otherwiſe, are deſired to come and ſettle the ſame with the ſubſcriber; and every one having juſt claims againſt the deceaſed's eſtate, their accounts being regularly attested, will be paid upon application.

w4 MARY REYNOLDS, executrix.

WANTED,

A MILLER, capable of managing a merchant mill. Such a perſon may meet with encouragement by applying to the printer.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WENT away in the night of the 5th inſtant, from Patuxent Iron-works, a convict ſervant man named STEPHEN KENTT. He was born in the Weſt of England and ſpeaks pretty much in the dialect of that country; is about 45 or 50 years of age, has a meagre countenance, ſhort brown hair which is now pretty much mixed with gray, has ſtoop ſhoulders, a kind of amble or pace in his gait, and is much pitted with the ſmall-pox. He is a currier by trade, and can if he will do tolerable good ſhoemakers work. His apparel is not certainly known, but ſome of it is believed to be pretty good, the reſt ſuch as ſervants are uſually cloathed with. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant ſhall, on delivering him at Patuxent Iron-works aforeſaid, receive it taken 20 miles from home 30 ſhillings, if 30 miles 40 ſhillings, and if 40 miles, or out of the limits of this ſtate, the above reward (including what the law allows) paid by

3w SAM. and JOHN SNOWDEN.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, April 18, 1777.

DESERTED from the ſhip DEFENCE, ſome time ago, BENJAMIN HOBBS, and was ſeen in this city the 16th inſtant: He is a thick, well made fellow, about four feet five inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, black hair that curls behind; had on a black jacket and a hunting-ſhirt under it, a pair of trouſers, old ſtockings and ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid Hobbs, and delivers him to the ſhip, ſhall be intitled to the above reward; and ſhould the ſhip not be in the ſtate, to be put on board ſome of the gallies.

GEO. COOK.

Port-Tobacco, April 16, 1777.

DESERTED from capt. Joſeph Marbury's company, of col. Mordecai Giſt's regiment, a certain ADAM RAINS, a well made fellow, about twenty years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high; had on, when he deſerted, a light coloured coat and oſnabrigs trouſers which are much tarred, being a ſhip carpenter by trade. Whoever takes up the ſaid man and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive a reward of eight dollars.

w3 JOSEPH MARBURY.

Alexandria, April 17, 1777.

THE death of Mr. John Dalton diſſolving the partnerſhip of Carlyle and Dalton, there will be ſold at public ſale, in Alexandria, on Monday the 18th of May, being Fairfax court day, eight NEGRO men; ſix of them are good ſmiths, and have ſerved regular times to the trade; they do all kinds of ſhip and planters work, ſhoe horſes, &c. one underſtands a good deal of gun work and making nails; one of the others is a waterman and pilot in the river and bay, the other a plantation negro. At the ſame time will be ſold four complete ſets of ſmiths tools, ſteel, old and new iron, two large tobacco flats, one of 45 hogſheads, the other of 25 hogſheads, with their rigging, ſails, &c. The terms of ſale to be agreed upon on the day of ſale. w3

OTHELLO,

Full fifteen hands and a half high, ſtout and well formed, riſing 6 years old,

STANDS on Conſtitution-hill, near Piſcataway in Prince-George's county, Maryland, and will cover at five pounds the ſeaſon. This horſe was got by Fearnought, his dam by old Traveller, his grand-dam by Badger, his great-grand-dam by Fox, and his great-great-grand-dam by the old Godolphin Arabian. He ſtood the laſt ſeaſon at Belmont in Virginia, the property of Benjamin Dulany, Eſq; I have very good paſturage for mares at 2/6 per week, and will have great care taken of them, but will not be anſwerable in caſe of loſs. The money to be paid before the mares are taken away. He begins covering the 1ſt of April and continues to the 1ſt of Auguſt.

w6 EDWARD EDELEN, jun.

THE high bred horſe CARELESS will cover this ſeaſon at Strawberry-hill, at three pounds a mare and five ſhillings the groom, if the mare is paſtured; ſix dollars and five ſhillings the groom, if not paſtured; or twenty ſhillings the ſingle leap.

CARELESS is a fine bay, riſing ſix years old, full fourteen hands three inches high, was got by col. Taylor's Fearnought, his dam by Dove, his grand-dam (the dam of King Herod) by Othello, his great-grand-dam by Old Spark, out of Queen Mab, a high bred imported mare, who was the dam of Old Mills, and col. Hopper's Pacolet.

N. B. The mares will be received by Thomas Williamſon, who will take proper care of them, but not be anſwerable for any that may get away. tf

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